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(54) **LIGHT EMITTING DEVICE PACKAGE**

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See application file for complete search history.

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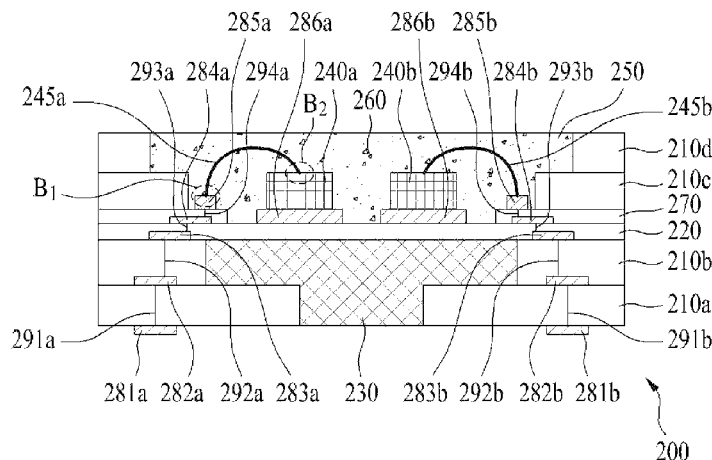
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed is a light emitting device package including a package body including at least one electrode pad disposed on a surface thereof, a light emitting device disposed on the package body, the light emitting device being electrically connected to the electrode pad through a wire, and a via hole electrode passing through the package body, wherein the wire forms a stitch on at least one of the light emitting device and the electrode pad, the light emitting device package further includes a bonding ball disposed on the stitch, and the via hole electrode non-overlaps the stitch and the bonding ball in a vertical direction.

**18 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets**



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Fig. 1

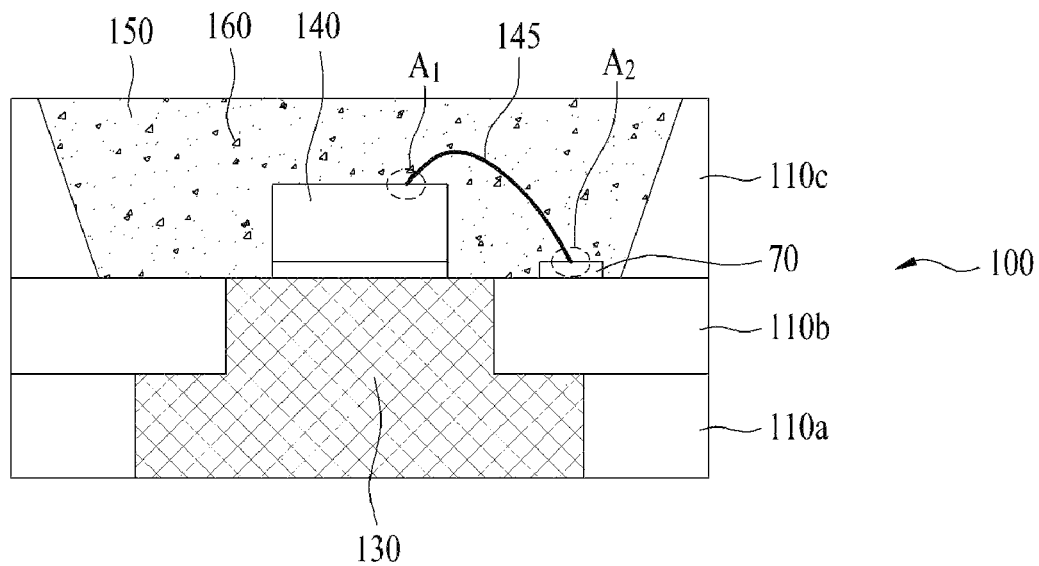


Fig. 2

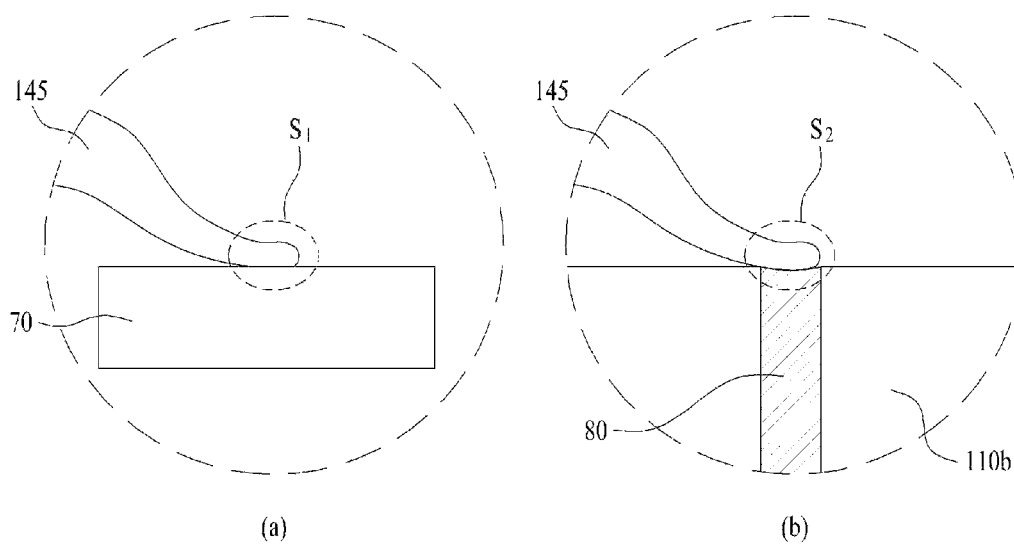


Fig. 3

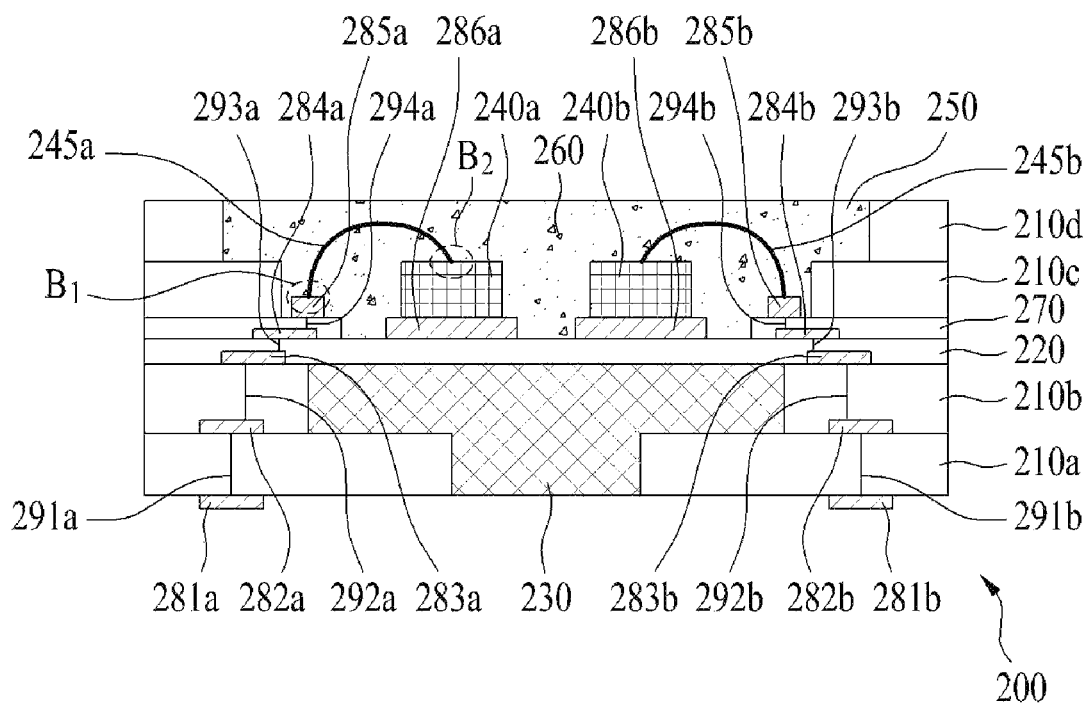


Fig. 4 A

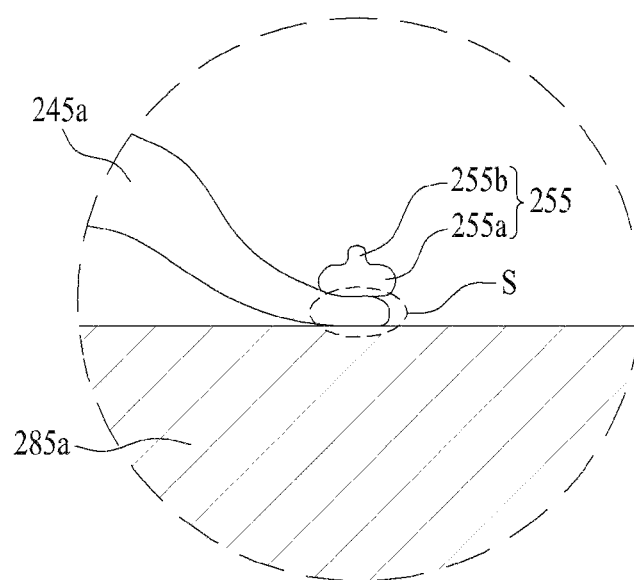


Fig. 4 B

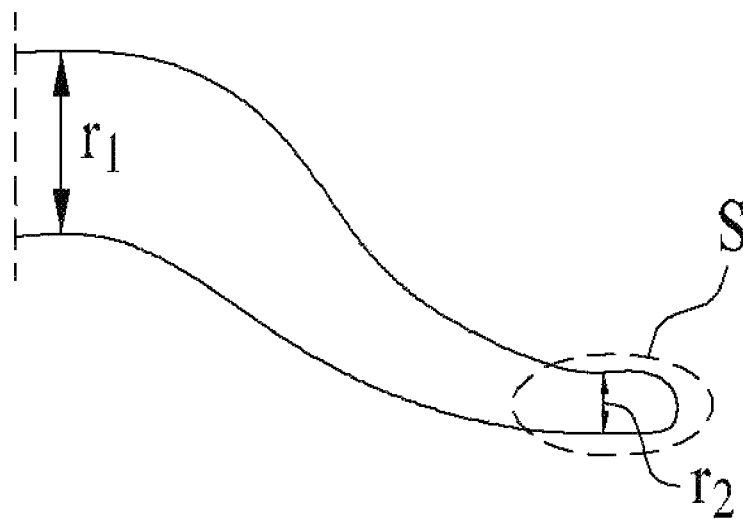


Fig. 4C

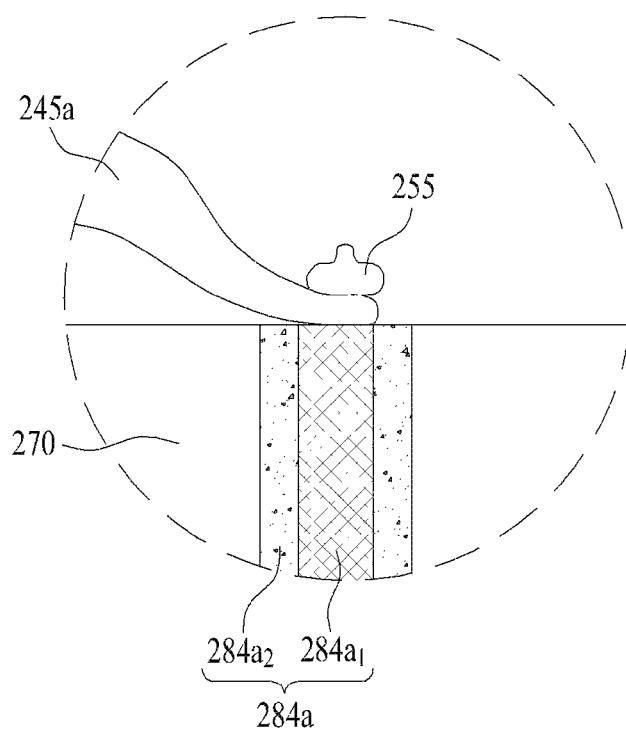


Fig. 5

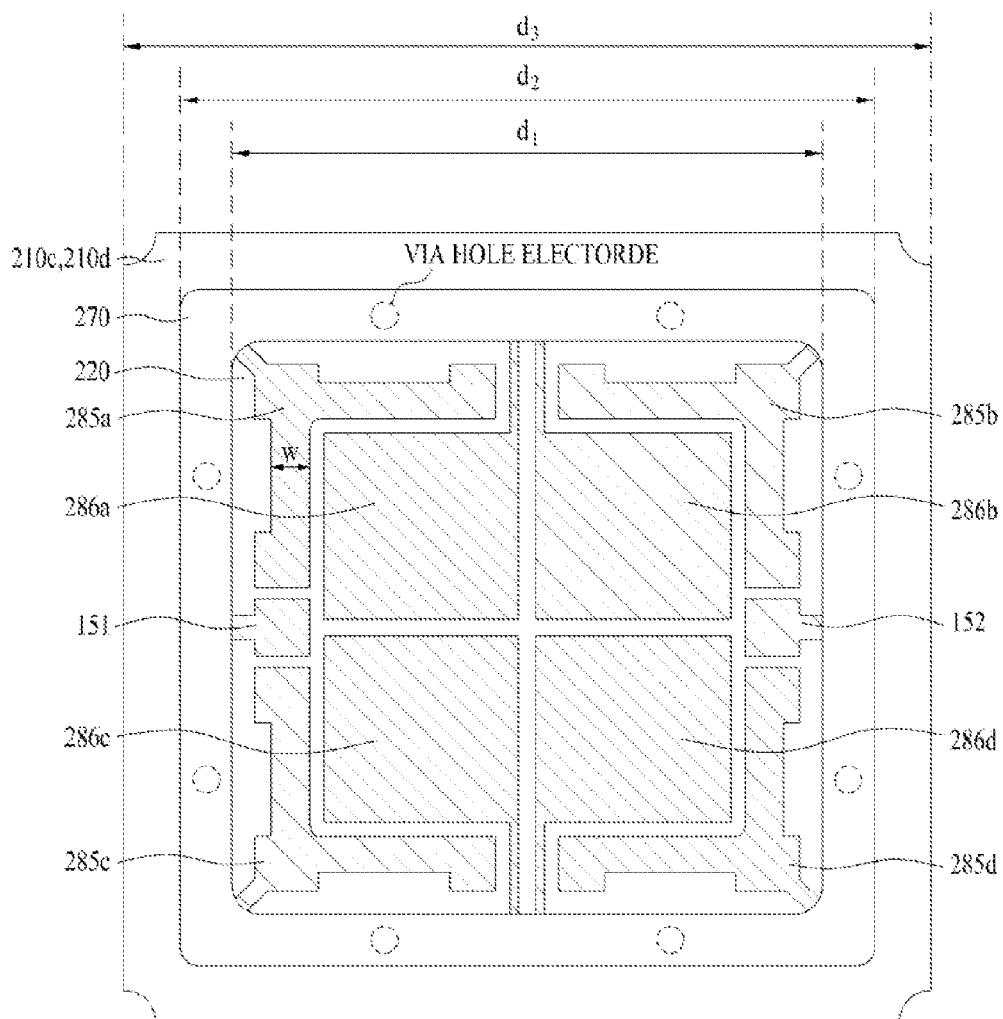


Fig. 6

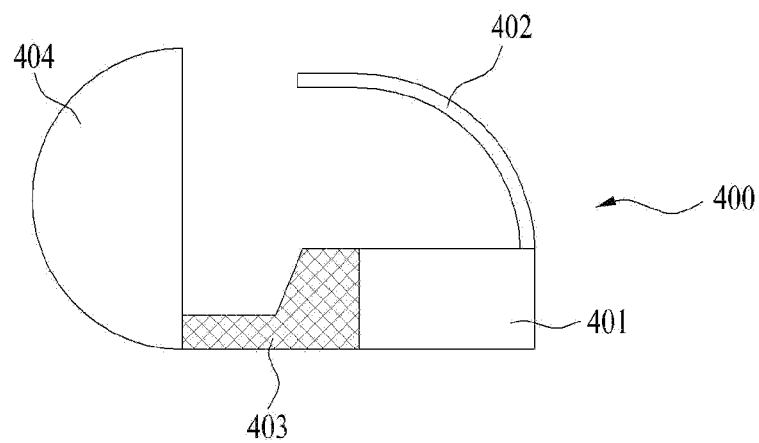
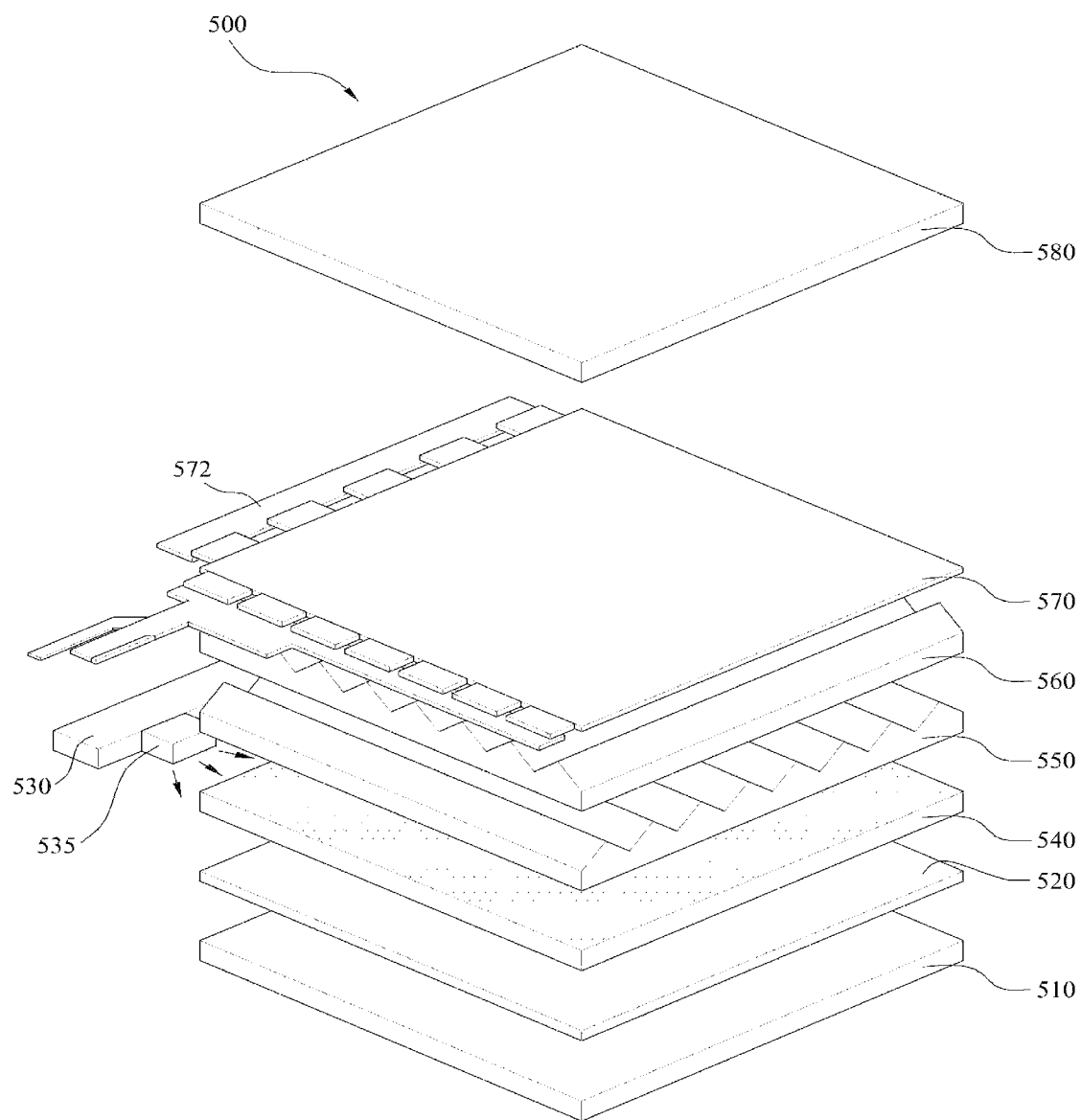


Fig. 7



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## LIGHT EMITTING DEVICE PACKAGE

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0146331, filed in Korea on Dec. 14, 2012, which are hereby incorporated in its entirety by reference as if fully set forth herein.

## TECHNICAL FIELD

Embodiments relate to a light emitting device package.

## BACKGROUND

Light emitting devices such as light emitting diodes or laser diodes using Group III-V or II-VI compound semiconductor materials implement light with a variety of colors such as red, green and ultraviolet light based on thin film growth technologies and development of device materials, implement white light by using phosphor materials or combining two or more colors and have advantages such as low power consumption, semi-permanent lifespan, high response speed, safety and eco-friendliness, as compared to conventional light sources such as fluorescent lamps and incandescent lamps.

Accordingly, an application range of such a light emitting device has been extended to transmission modules of optical communication systems, light emitting diodes as replacements for cold cathode fluorescent lamps (CCFLs) constituting backlights of display devices such as liquid crystal displays (LCDs), and white light emitting diode lighting devices as replacements for fluorescent lamps or incandescent lamps, vehicle headlights and traffic lights.

A light emitting device package has a configuration in which a first electrode and a second electrode are disposed in a package body, and a light emitting device is disposed on the bottom of the package body and is electrically connected to the first electrode and the second electrode.

FIG. 1 is a sectional view illustrating a conventional light emitting device package.

The light emitting device package **100** includes a package body **110a**, **110b** or **110c** to form a cavity structure and a light emitting device **140** disposed on the bottom of the cavity. A heat dissipation portion **130** may be disposed in a lower part of the package body **110a**, **110b** or **110c** and the heat dissipation portion **130** and the light emitting device **140** may be fixed through a conductive adhesion layer.

A molding portion **150** disposed in the cavity protects the light emitting device **140** while surrounding the same. The molding portion **150** may include a phosphor **160**. Light of a first wavelength region emitted from the light emitting device **140** may excite the phosphor **160** and light of a second wavelength region may be emitted from the phosphor **160**.

FIG. 2 shows the region  $A_1$  or  $A_2$  of FIG. 1 in detail.

A wire **145** may contact the light emitting device **140** in the region  $A_1$  and contact an electrode pad **70** in the region  $A_2$ . The wire **145** thinly and lengthily droops down to form a stitch shape in the region represented by  $S_1$  in FIG. 2A and the region represented by  $S_2$  in FIG. 2B.

As shown in FIG. 2A, the wire **145** contacts the electrode pad **70** to form a stitch and as shown in FIG. 2B, the wire **145** contacts a via hole electrode **80** provided in the package body **110b** to form a stitch.

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Although FIGS. 2A and 2B illustrate embodiments of the region  $A_2$  of FIG. 1, the wire **145** may contact the electrode pad or the via hole-type electrode provided on the light emitting device **140** in the region  $A_1$  of FIG. 1.

However, the conventional light emitting device package has the following problems.

In the case of the wire bonded as shown in FIG. 2B, a portion of the surface of the via hole electrode **80** may be depressed and, thus, the stitch of the wire may not be completely bonded to the via hole electrode.

## SUMMARY

Embodiments provide a light emitting device package to secure stability and reliability of wire bonding.

In one embodiment, a light emitting device package includes a package body including at least one electrode pad disposed on a surface thereof, a light emitting device disposed on the package body, the light emitting device being electrically connected to the electrode pad through a wire, and a via hole electrode passing through the package body, wherein the wire forms a stitch on at least one of the light emitting device and the electrode pad, the light emitting device package further includes a bonding ball disposed on the stitch, and the via hole electrode non-overlaps the stitch and the bonding ball in a vertical direction.

The wire may have a diameter of 1/40 to 1.5/40 millimeters.

The bonding ball may include a body contacting the stitch and a tail disposed on the body.

The stitch may have a line width of 0.3 to 0.35 millimeters.

A distance from the light emitting device to the via hole electrode may be smaller than a distance from the light emitting device to the electrode pad.

The light emitting device package may further include a wall portion of the package body and the package body may include at least two ceramic layers.

The via hole electrode may be formed in at least one of the ceramic layers.

The via hole electrode may be electrically connected to the electrode pad and the light emitting device may be connected to the electrode pad through the wire.

The via hole electrode may be adjacent to an end of the package body.

The via hole electrode may be formed on at least one portion of edges of the package body.

A ratio of a diameter of the wire to a minimum width of the electrode pad may be 1:2 to 1:3.

The via hole electrode may include a frame disposed at a periphery of the via hole electrode and a conductive layer and a ceramic layer under the frame.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Arrangements and embodiments may be described in detail with reference to the following drawings in which like reference numerals refer to like elements and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a sectional view illustrating a conventional light emitting device package;

FIG. 2 shows a region  $A_1$  or  $A_2$  of FIG. 1 in detail;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view illustrating a light emitting device package according to an embodiment;

FIG. 4A shows a region  $B_1$  of FIG. 3;

FIG. 4B shows an embodiment of a region  $S_1$  or  $S_2$  of FIG. 4A in detail; and



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FIG. 4C shows another embodiment of the region  $S_1$  or  $S_2$  of FIG. 4A in detail;

FIG. 5 is a view illustrating an electrode structure of the light emitting device package shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 6 is a sectional view illustrating a headlamp including the light emitting device package according to an embodiment; and

FIG. 7 is a sectional view illustrating an image display device including the light emitting device package according to an embodiment.

### DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, embodiments will be described with reference to the annexed drawings.

It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being “on” or “under” another element, it can be directly on/under the element, and one or more intervening elements may also be present. When an element is referred to as being “on” or “under”, “under the element” as well as “on the element” may be included based on the element.

FIG. 3 is a sectional view illustrating a light emitting device package according to an embodiment.

The light emitting device package **200** according to the present embodiment includes a package body having a plurality of first ceramic layers **210a**, **210b**, **210c** and **210d**. The package body may be implemented using a high temperature cofired ceramics (HTCC) method or a low temperature cofired ceramics (LTCC) method.

When the package body is a multilayer ceramic substrate, thicknesses of respective layers may be identical or different. The package body may be formed of a nitride or oxide insulating material and examples thereof include  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ ,  $\text{SiO}_2\text{N}_x$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{AlN}$ .

Widths of the first ceramic layers **210a**, **210b**, **210c** and **210d** may be different, and some first ceramic layers **210a** and **210b** may constitute the light emitting device package **200** or the bottom of the cavity while the other first ceramic layers **210c** and **210d** may constitute a side wall of the cavity.

Light emitting devices **240a** and **240b** are disposed on the bottom of the cavity including the first ceramic layers **210a**, **210b**, **210c** and **210d** and two or more light emitting devices including the light emitting devices **240a** and **240b** may be disposed thereon.

A molding portion **250** surrounding the light emitting devices **240a** and **240b** and the wires **245a** and **245b** is disposed in the cavity. The molding portion **250** may include a silicone resin or a phosphor **260** and the phosphor **260** may convert light with a first wavelength region emitted from the light emitting devices **240a** and **240b** into light with a second wavelength region longer than the first wavelength region. For example, when the first wavelength region is an ultraviolet light region, the second wavelength region may be a visible light region.

In addition, hermetic sealing may be performed by eutectic-bonding or welding a metal deposited or plated on the molding portion **250** to a glass cap or lid, or by forming a step structure like the first ceramic layers **210d** and **210c** and then bonding an anti-reflective glass plate to the step groove through an adhesive agent (such as UV adhesive agent or thermosetting adhesive agent).

The light emitting device includes a light emitting diode (LED) including a plurality of compound semiconductor layers, for example, a plurality of semiconductor layers containing Group III-V elements. The light emitting device

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may be a color light emitting device emitting color light such as blue, green or red light or a UV light emitting device emitting UV light.

The light emitting devices **240a** and **240b** may be vertical light emitting devices or lateral light emitting devices, each of which may include a light emitting structure including a first conductive type semiconductor layer, an active layer and a second conductive type semiconductor layer.

The first conductive type semiconductor layer may be formed of a semiconductor compound, for example, a Group III-V or Group II-VI semiconductor compound. In addition, the first conductive type semiconductor layer may be doped with a first conductive type dopant. When the first conductive type semiconductor layer is an n-type semiconductor layer, the first conductive type dopant may include Si, Ge, Sn, Se or Te as the n-type dopant, but the disclosure is not limited thereto.

The first conductive type semiconductor layer may be formed of the first conductive type semiconductor layer alone or further include an undoped semiconductor layer disposed under the first conductive type semiconductor layer, but the disclosure is not limited thereto.

The undoped semiconductor layer is formed to improve crystallinity of the first conductive type semiconductor layer and may be the same as the first conductive type semiconductor layer, except that the undoped semiconductor layer has electrical conductivity lower than the first conductive type semiconductor layer because it is not doped with the n-type dopant.

The active layer may be formed on the first conductive type semiconductor layer. The active layer emits light which has an energy determined by an inherent energy band of the active layer (light emitting layer) material upon recombination of electrons injected through the first conductive type semiconductor layer and holes injected through the second conductive type semiconductor layer described later.

The active layer may have at least one of a double hetero junction structure, a mono-quantum well structure, a multi-quantum well (MQW) structure, a quantum wire structure and a quantum dot structure. For example, the double hetero junction structure may be formed by injecting trimethyl gallium gas (TMGa), ammonia gas ( $\text{NH}_3$ ), nitrogen gas ( $\text{N}_2$ ), or trimethyl indium gas (TMIn), but the disclosure is not limited thereto.

Well layer/barrier layer of the active layer for example may have at least one pair structure of  $\text{InGaIn}/\text{GaIn}$ ,  $\text{InGaIn}/\text{InGaIn}$ ,  $\text{GaIn}/\text{AlGaIn}$ ,  $\text{InAlGaIn}/\text{GaIn}$ ,  $\text{GaAs}(\text{InGaAs})/\text{AlGaAs}$ ,  $\text{GaP}(\text{InGaP})/\text{AlGaP}$ , but the disclosure is not limited thereto. The well layer may be formed of a material having a smaller gap than the barrier layer.

A conductive clad layer (not shown) may be formed on or under the active layer. The conductive clad layer may be formed of a semiconductor having a band gap wider than the band gap of the barrier layer of the active layer. For example, the conductive clad layer may include GaN, AlGaIn, InAlGaIn or superlattice structure. In addition, the conductive clad layer may be doped with an n-type or p-type dopant.

In addition, the second conductive type semiconductor layer may be formed on the active layer. The second conductive type semiconductor layer may be formed of a semiconductor compound, for example, a Group III-V compound semiconductor doped with a second conductive type dopant. The second conductive type semiconductor layer **234c** may for example be a semiconductor material having an empirical formula of  $\text{In}_x\text{Al}_y\text{Ga}_{1-x-y}\text{N}$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq x+y \leq 1$ ). When the second conductive type semiconductor layer is a p-type semiconductor layer, the second conductive

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type dopant is a p-type dopant, for example, Mg, Zn, Ca, Sr, Ba or the like, but the disclosure is not limited thereto.

Here, conversely, the first conductive type semiconductor layer may include a p-type semiconductor layer and the second conductive type semiconductor layer may include an n-type semiconductor layer. In addition, a third conductive type semiconductor layer including an n-type or p-type semiconductor layer may be formed on the first conductive type semiconductor layer. Thus, the light emitting devices **240a** and **240b** may have at least one of n-p, p-n, n-p-n and p-n-p junction structures.

The package body includes the first ceramic layers **210a**, **210b**, **210c** and **210d** made of an inorganic substance. For this reason, in spite of using a light emitting device **200** including a deep UV LED having a wavelength of about 280 nm or a near UV LED having a wavelength of about 365 to 405 nm, the package body may be neither discolored nor deformed due to UV light emitted from the light emitting device **200** and reliability of light emitting modules may thus be maintained.

In the present embodiment, the package body includes the four first ceramic layers **210a**, **210b**, **210c** and **210d** having the same thickness, but the package body may include more first ceramic layers and the respective first ceramic layers may have different thicknesses.

As shown in FIG. 3, the light emitting devices **240a** and **240b** are disposed on the surface of the package body. The light emitting devices **240a** and **240b** is disposed on the heat dissipation portion **230**. The light emitting devices **240a** and **240b** are mounted on third ceramic layer **220** or the heat dissipation member **230** through the conductive adhesive layers **286a** and **286b** and a third ceramic layer **220**. The heat dissipation portion **230** may be formed of a material having superior thermal conductivity, in particular, Cu, W or CuW. One heat dissipation portion **230** is shown in FIG. 3, but two or more heat dissipation portions including the heat dissipation portion **230** may be separately disposed.

The heat dissipation portion **230** may be disposed in at least one of first ceramic layers **210a** and **210b**, and a third ceramic layer **220** and an anti-crack portion **270** may be disposed on the heat dissipation portion **230** and the first ceramic layers **210a** and **210b**. The anti-crack portion **270** may include a second ceramic layer. A configuration including the third ceramic layer **220** and the anti-crack portion **270** disposed on the first ceramic layers **210a** and **210b** may be referred to as “package body”. In this case, the first ceramic layers **210c** and **210d** may constitute a wall portion.

In addition, the anti-crack portion **270** is provided with an opening at a portion or central region thereof. The third ceramic layer **220** is exposed through the opening and the light emitting devices **240a** and **240b** are disposed in portions of the exposed region of the third ceramic layer **220**, thus enabling the light emitting devices **240a** and **240b** to thermally contact the heat dissipation portion **230** through the third ceramic layer **220**.

The first ceramic layers **210c** and **210d** constitute a sidewall of the cavity and electrical connection of the light emitting devices **240a** and **240b** in the light emitting device package **100** will be described below.

A plurality of first electrode patterns **281a** to **284a** and a plurality of second electrode patterns **281b** to **284b** are disposed on the first ceramic layers **210a** and **210b**, the third ceramic layer **220** and the anti-crack portion **270**, and connection electrodes **291a** to **293a** and **291b** to **293b** are disposed between the respective first electrode patterns **281a** to **284a** and the respective second electrode patterns **281b** to **284b**. This configuration will be described in detail.

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The heat dissipation layer **230** is disposed inside the first ceramic layers **210a** and **210b**, a first electrode pad **285a** and a second electrode pad **285b** are disposed in the anti-crack portion **270**, and the light emitting devices **240a** and **240b** may be bonded to the first electrode pad **285a** and the second electrode pad **285b** through wires **245a** and **245b**, respectively. The bonding through the wire means electrical connection and the same applies hereinafter. In addition, the first electrode pad **285a** and the second electrode pad **285b** may be electrically connected to the first electrode pattern **284a** and the second electrode pattern **284b** through the connection electrodes **294a** and **294b**, respectively.

The connection electrodes **291a** to **294a** and **291b** to **294b** are formed by forming a via hole in the first ceramic layers **210a** and **210b**, the third ceramic layer **220** and the anti-crack portion **270** and filling the via hole with a conductive material and are also referred to as “via hole electrode” and the via hole electrodes are formed respectively in the ceramic layers, that is, the first ceramic layers **210a** and **210b**, and the third ceramic layer **220** and the anti-crack portion **270**.

As shown in FIG. 3, the heat dissipation layer **230** and the second electrode patterns **281a** and **281b** may be exposed under the first ceramic layer **210a** and may directly electrically contact a circuit substrate, and the heat dissipation layer **230** may serve as an electrode pattern.

In addition, the distance from the light emitting device to the via hole electrode is smaller than the distance from the light emitting device to the electrode pad.

FIG. 4A shows the region B<sub>1</sub> of FIG. 3, FIG. 4B shows an embodiment of the region S<sub>1</sub> or S<sub>2</sub> of FIG. 4A in detail and FIG. 4C shows another embodiment of the region S<sub>1</sub> or S<sub>2</sub> of FIG. 4A in detail.

Hereinafter, the bonding structure of the wire of the light emitting device package will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 4A to 4C.

As shown in FIG. 4A, a wire **245a** is bonded to an electrode pad **285a**, the wire **245a** forms a stitch on the electrode pad **285a** and a bonding ball **255** is disposed on the stitch to form a BBOS (ball bonding on stitch) structure. The bonding ball **255** may include a body **255a** contacting the stitch and a tail **255b** contacting an upper surface of the body **255a** and having a size smaller than the body **255a**.

Such a structure may be applied to the region B<sub>1</sub> where the wire **245a** contacts the electrode pad **285a**, as well as the region B<sub>2</sub> wherein the wire **245a** contacts the light emitting devices **240a** and **240b**.

As shown in FIG. 4B, the wire **245a** may have a diameter r<sub>1</sub> of 1 to 1.5 mil. When the diameter is excessively small, the wire **245** may be broken or damaged, and when the diameter is excessively great, the wire **245** may block or absorb light. Here, 1 mil corresponds to about 1/40 millimeters. The region represented by S in the wire **245a** may be a stitch. The stitch may be formed while cutting the wire **245a** during bonding of the wire **245a** and may have a line width r<sub>2</sub> of 0.3 to 0.35 millimeters. The reason for defining the line width r<sub>2</sub> in the stitch, rather than the diameter, is that the stitch region may be partially pressed and thus form a circular shape, rather than an oval shape, when cutting an end of the wire **245a** and the line width r<sub>2</sub> may mean a longitudinal diameter of the stitch.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 4C, the wire **245a** is directly connected to the connection electrode **294a** which is the via hole formed in the ceramic layer, the anti-crack portion **270**. As in the embodiment shown in FIG. 4C, the wire **245a** is connected to the via hole **294a** through the stitch and the bonding ball **255**. The via hole **294a** may pass

through the anti-crack portion **270** and include a conductive layer **294<sub>a1</sub>** and a frame **294<sub>a2</sub>** disposed outside the conductive layer **294<sub>a1</sub>**.

The wire bonded by the BBOS method may have a hard bonding structure because the bonding ball presses the wire in the stitch region. In addition, as shown in FIG. 4C, because a stitch is bonded to a via hole and a ball is then bonded thereon, the upper surface of the via hole has a “depressed” or “through (hollow)” shape and the evenness thereof may thus be unstable. For this reason, the via hole may be disposed at the periphery of the package, as shown in FIG. 5. The via hole may be disposed such that it does not overlap the stitch and the bonding ball in a vertical direction.

FIG. 5 is a view illustrating an electrode structure of the light emitting device package shown in FIG. 3.

Because four light emitting devices are disposed in the light emitting device package, the four conductive adhesive layers **286a** to **286d** and the first to fourth electrode pads **285a** to **285d** may be disposed as shown in FIG. 5. The four conductive adhesive layers **286a** to **286d** may have identical polarity and the first to fourth electrode pads **285a** to **285d** have identical polarity wherein the polarity of the first to fourth electrode pads **285a** to **285d** may be different from that of the four conductive adhesive layers **286a** to **286d**.

As shown in FIG. 5, the first ceramic layers **210c** and **210d** constituting the sidewall of the cavity are disposed at the periphery of the light emitting device package, and the second ceramic layer constituting the anti-crack portion **270** and the third ceramic layer **220** constituting the bottom of the cavity are exposed in the center of the light emitting device package. As shown in FIG. 5, a width  $d_3$  of the first ceramic layers **210c** and **210d** disposed in the uppermost part in FIG. 3 is the greatest, a width  $d_2$  of the anti-crack portion **270** in the second upper part is narrower than the width  $d_3$  and a width  $d_1$  of the third ceramic layer **220** constituting the bottom of the cavity is the narrowest.

The four conductive adhesive layers **286a** to **286d** may be symmetrical to the first to fourth electrode pads **285a** to **285d** with respect to the dead center of the third ceramic layer **220** constituting the bottom of the cavity. A Zener diode may be disposed in two third electrode patterns **151** and **152**.

The via hole electrode may be disposed in an outer part of the electrode pad. As shown in FIG. 5, the via hole electrode is disposed adjacent to an end of the package body and the via hole electrode is disposed in an outer part of the first to fourth electrode pads **285a** to **285d** represented by a dotted line. Two via hole electrodes are disposed on each of four edges of the anti-crack portion **270** which is the second ceramic layer constituting the package body. Because the via hole electrode is disposed in the outer part, the first to fourth electrode pads **285a** to **285d** to which the wire is bonded are disposed in a wider area as compared to a conventional structure and an active area of wire bonding is sufficiently secured.

In FIG. 5, the width of the electrode pad, that is, the width  $w$  of the first to fourth electrode pads **285a** to **285d** may 2 to 3 fold the diameter of the wire. When the width  $w$  is excessively small, bonding of the wire may be difficult and when the width  $w$  is excessively great, it may be difficult to suitably divide an inner area of the light emitting device package.

A plurality of light emitting device packages including the light emitting device package according to the embodiment are arrayed on a substrate, and a light guide plate, a prism sheet, a diffusion sheet and the like as optical members may be disposed on a light passage of the light emitting device package. The light emitting device package, the substrate

and the optical members may serve as a light unit. In another embodiment, display devices, indicator devices and lighting systems including the semiconductor light emitting device or the light emitting device package mentioned in the embodiments may be implemented. For example, the lighting systems may include lamps, streetlamps and the like. Hereinafter, a headlamp and a backlight unit as embodiments of a lighting system in which the light emitting device package is disposed will be described.

FIG. 6 is a sectional view illustrating a headlamp including the light emitting device package according to an embodiment.

In the headlamp **400** according to the present embodiment, light emitted from a light emitting device module **401** in which the light emitting device package is disposed is reflected by a reflector **402** and a shade **403**, passes through a lens **404** and travels towards the front of the body.

As mentioned above, in the light emitting device package used for the light emitting device module **401**, a wire may have a hard bonding structure by bonding the wire by a BBOS method, and electrode pads to which the wire is bonded may be disposed in a wider area, as compared to a conventional structure by disposing the via hole electrode in an outer part and an active area of wire bonding may be thus sufficiently secured.

FIG. 7 is a sectional view illustrating an image display device **500** including the light emitting device package according to an embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 7, the display device **500** according to the present embodiment includes a light source module, a reflector **520** disposed on a bottom cover **510**, a light guide plate **540** which is disposed in front of the reflector **520** and guides light emitted from the light source module toward the front of the image display device, a first prism sheet **550** and a second prism sheet **560** disposed in front of the light guide plate **540**, a panel **570** disposed in front of the second prism sheet **560**, and a color filter **580** disposed in front of the panel **570**.

The light source module includes a light emitting device package **535** disposed on a circuit substrate **530**. The circuit substrate **530** may be a PCB or the like and the light emitting device package **535** has been described in FIG. 3 above.

The bottom cover **510** may accommodate constituent components of the image display device **500**. The reflector **520** may be provided as a separate component, as shown in the drawing, or may be provided by coating a highly reflective material on the rear surface of the light guide plate **540** or the front surface of the bottom cover **510**.

The reflector **520** may be formed using a highly reflective and ultrathin material. Examples of such material include polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

The light guide plate **540** scatters light emitted from the light emitting device package module to uniformly distribute the light over the overall screen region of the liquid crystal display device. Accordingly, the light guide plate **530** is made of a material having a high index of refraction and a high transmittance and examples thereof include polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), polycarbonate (PC), polyethylene (PE) and the like. In addition, when the light guide plate **540** is omitted, an air guide-type display device may be implemented.

The first prism sheet **550** is formed using a light-transmitting elastic polymer on a surface of a support film, and the polymer may have a prism layer in which a plurality of three-dimensional patterns is repeatedly formed. The patterns may be provided in the form of stripes including repeatedly disposed ridges and valleys.

The direction of the ridges and valleys on a surface of the support film in the second prism sheet **560** may be perpendicular to the direction of ridges and valleys on a surface of the support film in the first prism sheet **550**. This aims to uniformly distribute light transferred from the light source module and the reflective sheet in all directions of the panel **570**.

In the present embodiment, the first prism sheet **550** and the second prism sheet **560** constitute an optical sheet. The optical sheet may be provided as another combination such as a micro lens array, a combination of a diffusion sheet and a micro lens array, or a combination of one prism sheet and a micro lens array.

A liquid crystal display may be disposed in the panel **570** and other display devices requiring a light source in addition to the liquid crystal display may be provided.

The panel **570** has a structure in which liquid crystal is interposed between two glass bodies and a polarization plate is mounted on the glass bodies to utilize polarization of light. Liquid crystal has an intermediate property of a liquid and a solid. Liquid crystal is a flowable organic molecule like a liquid and is regularly disposed like a crystal. Images are displayed based on change of the molecular arrangement of the liquid crystal due to an applied electric field.

The liquid crystal display used for display devices may be of an active matrix-type and use a transistor as a switch to control voltage supplied to each pixel.

A color filter **580** is provided on the front surface of the panel **570** so that red, green or blue light among light projected from the panel **570** is selectively transmitted in each pixel and an image is displayed.

As apparent from the fore-going, in the light emitting device package disposed in the image display device according to the present embodiment, wire bonding structure is hard because the wire is bonded by a BBOS method and electrode pads to which the wire is bonded are disposed in a wider area, as compared to a conventional light emitting device package, and an active area of wire bonding is thus sufficiently secured, because the via hole electrode is disposed in an outer part.

Although embodiments have been described with reference to a number of illustrative embodiments thereof, it should be understood that numerous other modifications and embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art that will fall within the spirit and scope of the principles of this disclosure. More particularly, various variations and modifications are possible in the component parts and/or arrangements of the subject combination arrangement within the scope of the disclosure, the drawings and the appended claims. In addition to variations and modifications in the component parts and/or arrangements, alternative uses will also be apparent to those skilled in the art.

What is claimed is:

1. A light emitting device package comprising:

a package body including at least one electrode pad disposed on a surface thereof, the package body including at least one ceramic layer;

a via hole electrode passing through the package body; a heat dissipation portion disposed in the package body; an anti-crack portion disposed on the heat dissipation portion and the at least one ceramic layer; and

a light emitting device disposed on the package body, the light emitting device being electrically connected to the electrode pad through a wire,

wherein the wire forms a stitch on at least one of the light emitting device and the electrode pad, and a bonding ball is disposed on the stitch,

wherein the heat dissipation portion is made of a material different from a material of the package body, wherein a width of an upper surface of the heat dissipation portion is bigger than a width of a lower surface of the heat dissipation portion,

wherein the package body includes a first ceramic layer, a second ceramic layer, and a third ceramic layer, wherein the second ceramic layer is the anti-crack portion, wherein the second ceramic layer is disposed with an opening on the third ceramic layer,

wherein the light emitting device is disposed on an exposed region of the third ceramic layer,

wherein the third ceramic layer is disposed between the first ceramic layer and the anti-crack portion,

wherein a lower surface of the third ceramic layer contacts the heat dissipation portion and the first ceramic layer, and

wherein an upper surface of the third ceramic layer contacts the anti-crack portion and the light emitting device.

2. The light emitting device package according to claim 1, wherein the via hole electrode non-overlaps the stitch and the bonding ball in a vertical direction.

3. The light emitting device package according to claim 1, wherein the wire has a diameter of 1/40 to 1.5/40 millimeters.

4. The light emitting device package according to claim 1, wherein the bonding ball comprises:

a body contacting the stitch; and  
a tail disposed on the body.

5. The light emitting device package according to claim 1, wherein the stitch has a line width of 0.3 to 0.35 millimeters.

6. The light emitting device package according to claim 1, wherein a distance from the light emitting device to the via hole electrode is longer than a distance from the light emitting device to the electrode pad.

7. The light emitting device package according to claim 1, further comprising a wall portion of the package body.

8. The light emitting device package according to claim 1, wherein the via hole electrode is disposed in each of the ceramic layers.

9. The light emitting device package according to claim 1, wherein the via hole electrode is electrically connected to the electrode pad and the light emitting device is connected to the electrode pad through the wire.

10. The light emitting device package according to claim 1, wherein the via hole electrode is adjacent to an end of the package body.

11. The light emitting device package according to claim 1, wherein the via hole electrode is disposed on at least one portion of edges of the package body.

12. The light emitting device package according to claim 1, wherein a ratio of a diameter of the wire to a width of the electrode pad is 1:2 to 1:3.

13. The light emitting device package according to claim 1, wherein the via hole electrode comprises:

a frame disposed at a periphery of the via hole electrode; and

a conductive layer disposed in the frame.

14. A light emitting device package comprising:

a package body including at least one electrode pad disposed on a surface thereof;

a heat dissipation portion disposed in the package body;

a light emitting device disposed on the package body, the light emitting device being electrically connected to the electrode pad through a wire; and

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a wire electrically connected to the light emitting device and the electrode pad,  
 wherein a bonding ball is disposed on the wire in regions in which the wire contacts the light emitting device and the electrode pad,  
 wherein a recess is disposed on a surface of the electrode pad in a region in which the electrode pad contacts the wire,  
 wherein the package body includes a first ceramic layer, a second ceramic layer, and a third ceramic layer,  
 wherein the second ceramic layer is the anti-crack portion, wherein the second ceramic layer is disposed with an opening on the third ceramic layer,  
 wherein the light emitting device is disposed on an exposed region of the third ceramic layer,  
 wherein the third ceramic layer is disposed between the first ceramic layer and the anti-crack portion,  
 wherein a lower surface of the third ceramic layer contacts the heat dissipation portion and the first ceramic layer, and

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wherein an upper surface of the third ceramic layer contacts the anti-crack portion and the light emitting device.

15 **15.** The light emitting device package according to claim **14**, wherein the bonding ball comprises:

a body contacting the wire; and  
 a tail disposed on the body.

10 **16.** The light emitting device package according to claim **14**, wherein a ratio of a diameter of the wire to a width of the electrode pad is 1:2 to 1:3.

**17.** The light emitting device package according to claim **14**, wherein a diameter of the wire in regions in which the wire contacts the light emitting device and the electrode pad is longer than a diameter of the wire in other regions.

15 **18.** The light emitting device package according to claim **14**, wherein the electrode pad includes a frame and a conductive layer disposed in the frame, and the conductive layer is disposed in a region corresponding to the bonding ball.

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